The Patentee produces a new material for spinning, from shreds of cloth, by cutting them first into stripes, and cutting them again into short pieces, and reducing them to a loose staple fit for spinning, by one or more of the mechanical operations before described.

Patent of Mr. James Barron of Wells-street, London, brass founder, for improvements in the apparatus used for rollers, for window-blinds, maps and other similar objects.

Dated Dec. 1809.

The novelty in these rollers consists in the mode of suspension, which is effected by two pieces of metal bent at right angles, one side of which is fastened to the suspending lath above, and the other side descends perpendicularly to sustain the roller. One of these bent pieces is a spring that draws the roller upwards when at rest, so as to bring its pulley into contact with the suspending lath and prevent its turning farther, by which means the blind remains stationary, at whatever position it is drawn down; the operation of drawing down the cord, causes the spring to descend sufficiently to disengage the pulley, and permit it to turn round freely; a wedge is placed beneath the spring in such a manner that by turning a screw it can be forced forward so as to make the spring stiffer when required. The other bent iron is attached to the lath by staples, along which it slides in the manner of a bolt, and is retained in its place by a spring catch; on disengaging which, it may be drawn out, and the roller be taken down from its place. Mr. Barron prefers conical sockets at the end of the bent pieces for the pivots of the rollers to turn in, as producing less friction.

Patent of Mr. George Pocock of Bristol, schoolmaster, for his invention of geographical slates for the construction of maps.

Dated June, 1808.

Mr. Pocock's invention consists in drawing and conducting lines of latitude and longitude, or other material geographical lines or projections, according to the sort of maps required, on the slates commonly used in schools; which lines shall serve as guides to learners in geography to sketch the relative situations of the different parts and kingdoms of the world. To the specification a drawing is annexed of the lines proper for the Eastern and Western hemispheres, for one of those slates (which are the same as those in the common maps.) Slates for forming maps of the several quarters of the world, or any parts of it, are prepared with appropriate lines, according to the maps required. The method which Mr. Pocock prefers for drawing those lines; is, to mark first the longitudinal lines of the globe, on a thin piece of metal, and then to cut out the space between every second pair of them, leaving alternately solid and open spaces, till the hemisphere is finished; this plate will then serve as a ruler, by which the longitudinal lines may be drawn and indented on the slate, by a sharp pointed tool, or other proper instrument: the latitudinal lines may be made in the same way, by another plate cut out in a similar manner.

Account of Nautical inventions of Mr. R. Trevithick,

Phil. Mag. V. 34, *p.* 426.

Continued from p. 54.

Mr. Trevithick proposes two methods of moving ships by steam. The first consists of a revolving wheel furnished with leaves to lay hold of the water; which is placed in an air tight receptacle only open at bottom, in which the heighth that the water is permitted to rise (or the dip of the wheel) is perfectly under the command of an air pump, which as well as the wheel is worked by a steam engine.

In the second method, a wheel, or a sufficient portion of a wheel, to which an arm of considerable length is attached, receives an alternating motion from a rack on the piston rod of the steam engine. The arm just mentioned is employed to give motion to a valve, or valves, included in an hollow trunk or prism (attached to, or actually contained in the ship) placed longitudinally,